

Increasing Conflicts Between Urban And Rural India

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Abstract:-

India and Bharat are the two words, who represent urban and rural India respectively? And also the Urban and Rural are two different words. The quest to discover the real rural Bharat still continues in great earnest. Almost every social and economic agency today has a debate on Bharat and India. Bharat represent rural and India represent urban culture. In today's scenario the rapid urbanisation dominate the rural Bharat. Unfortunately many policies continue to focus exclusively on urban areas and fail to address the connections between the two societies. There is a need of change in public policies and planning processes with due consideration for strengthening the pool between rural and urban.

Introduction:-

Urban and Rural are two different words. Which are antonyms of each other? In any country if these two portions of the societies work hand in hand, then it will be possible to run the country smoothly with these two wheels. In Indian scenario from social point of view, if we consider these two words in relation with urban and rural communities, then we seen that the valley of conflicts between these two Urban and Rural societies getting increased with the time from the period of past independence. If we go through the Indian history of the culture, the things are not going well from the period of the industrialisation and urbanisation. After the industrial revolution in the world, we can see clearly the impressions of the industrialisation on the behaviour of Indian community. The process of Industrial revolution brings urbanisation all over the world. In other words the industrial revolution and the rapid urbanisation under the sweet name of development kill the rural civilisation. In concern with the ancient Indian civilisation, we can see the clear cut impact of rural culture on Mohenjo-Daro and Harappa civilisation. In this civilisation, if we observe the relations between these two cultures clearly, that they were inter-dependent of each other in trade, commerce and other day to day activities. We can say that the mechnasations or industrialisation kill these relations. Till the post independence and up to 1970's the rural farmers were known as "Bali Raja" (Farmer King) respectfully. The valley of differences and clashes or

conflicts begins with the industrial revolution and urbanisation.

India and Bharat are the two different words of same meaning, who represent urban and rural India respectively? The pronunciation of India itself represents modern and urbanised India, whereas Bharat represent the rural Bharat. The Britishers bring over the urbanisation in this country and they started to change our Bharat to the modern India. In this process of transition the seeds of differences between Urban and Rural cultivated on a fertile land of multi-communal civilisation. The socio-economic development of rural Bharat was mostly depending on *Bara Balutedar System* previously, which was the best example of ideal village. *The Bara Balutedar Shahi* collapsed with the rise of Industrialisation. From then on words the villages remain only the suppliers of the raw material and food grains to the urban areas. Later on with the wind of Information Technology and Globalisation the cultural systems of Rural Bharat collapsed and it becomes modern India.

Methodology:-

This particular research follows the Descriptive and Diagnostic research method. The present work is based on secondary data. The purposive Random sampling method is used for this research paper. The reference period of the study has been taken from 1950 to 2017. The purpose of the study is to analyse the increasing conflicts between urban and rural India.

Objectives of the Study:-

The present study has certain specific research objectives.

1. To examine relations of the Urban and Rural societies in India.
2. To study the conflict between Urban and Rural society.
3. To analyse the impact of conflict between Urban and Rural.
4. Different reasons behind the Urban and Rural conflict.
5. To examine the role of government policies responsible for Urban and Rural conflict.
6. Make suggestions for minimising urban and rural conflicts in India.

Hypothesis:-

1. The conflicts between Rural and Urban societies are the indicators of increasing valley between two societies respectively.
2. Urbanisation and unequal development are responsible for the conflicts.
3. Unequal distribution of resources can lead to conflicts.

Rural areas:-

The rural word can be defined as the 'countryside' or a 'village' in India. It has very low population density habitat areas. In rural areas, agriculture is the main source of livelihood and income. The other sources are fishing; cottage industries, pottery etc. are secondary businesses.

As per the definition of census of India "A rural defined as Village or Town recognised as the basic area of habitation". In all censuses throughout the world this dichotomy of Rural and Urban areas is recognised and the data are generally presented for the rural and urban areas separately. In the rural areas the smallest area of habitation and the village generally follows the limits of a revenue village that is recognised by the normal district administration.

Urban areas:-

A new concept that had been developed for the 1971 Census for the tabulation of certain urban data was the Standard Urban Area. The essential of a Standard Urban Area are Viz., minimum population size of 50,000, rural administrative units should have close usual socio- economic links with the core town.

Relation between rural and Urban:-

In connection with urban rural conflicts in Indian scenario, we are familiar with the wards with the meaning as resident of rural known to be a Rural and vice versa the resident of Urban is known to be

as an Urban. In local language in India a person behaving as non cultural is also called as rural or Gawar, Ghati etc. and on the other hand the person who is gentleman and cultural is known to be as an Urban. This is the seed of conflict in the two society's rural and urban community. The urban people dominate the rural people in all respect, and with a psychological pressure of this domination the rural people gets inferiority complex in them. The reflection of these conditions will impact on the society building in India. As we know the casteism is a major issue in our country, but actually on this matter the groupism of rural and urban is being started in India.

The reasons of inequality of rural and urban:-

As per our topic we can classify the Socio-economic reasons of inequality broadly in two categories as follows;

i) Social inequality:-

The quest to discover the real rural Bharat still continues in great earnest. Almost every social and economic agency today has a debate on Bharat and India. As discussed earlier Bharat represent rural and India represent urban culture. The Rural Urban Classification is an Official Statistic and is used to distinguish rural and urban areas. The Classification defines areas as rural if they fall outside of settlements with more than a limit resident population. In today's scenario the following points are the main reasons of conflict between urban and rural India.

1. Provision of lesser budget for rural sectors.
2. Unequal educational facilities in rural areas.
3. Lack of modern infrastructure and technology in rural areas.
4. Neutral Government policies in rural development.
5. Lesser Speed of development in rural areas.
6. Uncertainty in income due to drought in the rural region.
7. Lesser provision of resources in rural India.
8. Uneven or zero opportunities of employment for higher educated youth.

Unfortunately, the urban population dominates the rural Bharat and many policies of the government continue to focus exclusively on urban areas and fail to address the connections between the two societies. There is a need of change in public

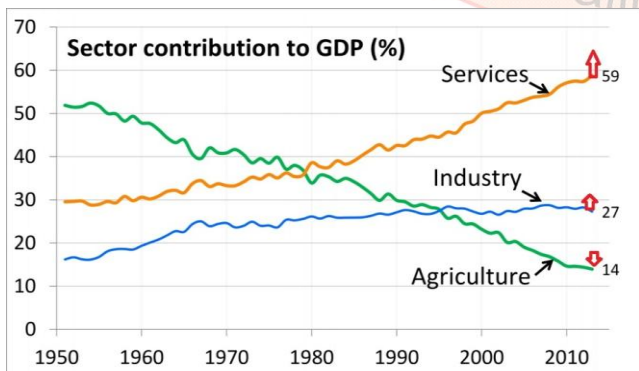
policies and planning processes with due consideration for strengthening the pool between rural and urban.

ii) Domination of Urban Economy:-

India has classified and tracked its economy and GDP in three sectors Agriculture, Industry and Services. Among these sectors only the agricultural sector that includes crops, horticulture, milk and animal husbandry, aquaculture, fishing, sericulture, aviculture, forestry and related activities are in hands of rural society. And other two sectors are in hands of urban people. The agricultural sector is more labourious than other two, and hence it is not profitable too! Most of labour force from the rural society is getting busy in this sector. The skilled labour force from rural society is busy with industrial sector which is in hands of urban people. The rural labour works hard and gets less because of unemployment in rural area. They work in urban sector and come to their own habitat at night in rural area.

Industry sector includes various manufacturing sub-sectors all are owned and run by urban owners and who stays in their urban habitat at their own place. As discussed earlier the owners of industries appoint rural labours with minimum wages and earn heavy profit.

Finally the service sector which includes retail, software, IT, communications, hospitality, infrastructure operations, education, health care, banking and insurance, and many other economic activities which require the qualified work force. Employment in this sector is completely dependent of urban sector. So many urban households are busy with this sector in India.



This graph clearly shows the difference among the three sectors, the contribution of agricultural sector in GDP is decreasing from the

year 1950 to 2010, it is observed that the rural areas house up to 70% of India’s population. Rural Bharat can contribute a large chunk to India’s GDP by way of agriculture. But this thing is still under shadow and contribution of GDP by agricultural sector till in down trend from 1950 in India. This situation is clear indication of decreasing contribution of 70% rural community in the GDP, whereas the 30% urban community earns more and contribute more in the national GDP. The increasing share of GDP contributes the level of wealth in urban society and the rural society lagging behind in the wealth this may be one of the causes of backwardness in rural society.

The Indicators of Rural and Urban conflict:-

For this study following indicators were observed in connection with the research topic in the Indian scenario. These indicators help to prove the hypothesis of the research. Also the indicators help in analysing the conflicts between these two societies of the Indian sub continent.

- 1. Increase in farmer suicides:** This is a very important indicator reflecting the rural poor farmers are taking way of suicide to escape from the social depression and financial problems.
- 2. Migration of the rural to Urban:** This indicator shows the attraction of the secured urban life than the life full of with insecurity and uncertainty.
- 3. Illiteracy in Rural:** The illiteracy indicates the less concentration of the government in the education of the rural sector in comparison with the urban sector.
- 4. Unemployment in rural youth:** Same as above there is a less provision of employment opportunities in rural sector by the government.
- 5. Increasing inferity complex in rural society:** The behaviour of the urban community aggressive against the rural community, it causes the inferity complex in the rural people.
- 6. The topics of conflicts in Indian movies such as “Naya Daur”, “Swadesh”, “Lagan” etc.** The movies are the mirrors of the society so the topic of movie itself reflects the conflict and clashes with the urban society.

7. **Low grade government schemes for rural youth:** The schemes such as “Kaushal Vikas” for the rural youth includes only third grade businesses such as training in building construction, welding works, carpenter etc. considering the rural youth can only works in the labour sector.

Impacts of conflicts on rural society:-

The above indicator indicates the presence of conflict between the urban and rural India. These conflicts make very serious impacts on socio-economic development of rural India. Even many policies that attempt to draw on urban-rural linkages are often unsuccessful because they fail to reflect the true circumstances of the people for which they are created. The following impacts are observed on the rural society of India.

1. Poverty in the rural society due to uncertainty in agricultural income’
2. Suicides of Rural Farmers due to unemployment and bankruptcy.
3. Migration of the rural youth in search of employment.
4. Brain drain from rural areas to urban areas.
5. Increasing Social backwardness in the rural society.
6. Behavioural changes in the rural society due to infirity complex.

Rural society in our country is facing many problems today. Majority of rural youths migrated to the urban places in search of jobs and settled their as an urban resident. After becoming the urban resident they hesitate to expose themselves as a rural. This increasing tendency is also one of the causes of the increasing conflicts. In addition to this these youth avoid to keep relation with their parents also. If you observe the registrations in the marriage bureau or matormony.com, surprisingly the percentage of rural Grooms is very negligible in comparison with urban grooms. This is because of the migration of the rural youth to urban areas. This condition is also responsible for less marriage opportunities to the rural brides. The urban father-in-law don’t want to marry his daughter to the rural grooms, this situation increases the unmarried males in rural society. Also this may cause of social imbalance in the rural youths. This is another topic

of research, but as per the ethics of the rural society i.e. Gramin Bharat till now maintains their moral and ethics intact.

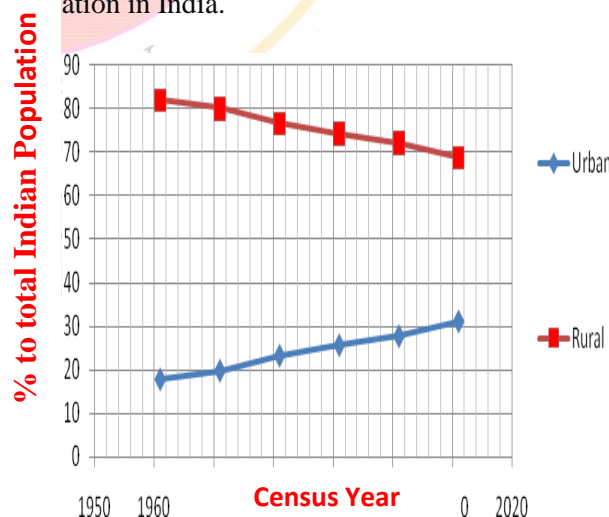
Decreasing percent of Rural population:-

As per the census record percent of rural population is decreasing day by day due to the above reasons and attraction of becoming Urban and the migration in search of employment to urban areas. The following census statistics shows the truth of this happening in Indian society. The graph shown below clearly indicates the downtrend of Rural Population and uptrend in Urban Population since from 1061 to 2011. If this is the scenario continues then we can say at one time the rural population becomes minority community in India.

Census Year	Rural Population in %	Urban Population in %
1961	82.03	17.97
1971	80.09	19.91
1981	76.66	23.34
1991	74.29	25.71
2001	72.22	27.78
2011	68.85	31.15

Source- Census of India

Table show the contribution of rural and urban population in India.



Source- Census of India

Fig: Graph showing the down trend of rural population.

Conclusion:-

Any country can run smoothly with its two wheels of rural and urban sector. In India 83.3 of rural population are getting neglected from the main flow of the nation, and 37.7 crore urban population are getting fruits of the national GDP. Though the rural voters can make greater impact on the Indian politics, but due to lack of education and poverty in the rural region the rural population cannot make sound against imbalance allocation of facilities. Unfortunately the agricultural sector is in bad phase due to uncertainty in nature and rainfall seasons resulting in increasing farmer suicides. This urban rural inequality causes the social conflicts between rural and urban societies of the nation.

“The rural Farmer feed the world, but nobody caring the farmer’s suicides in their bad phase!”

Recommendations:-

1. Equal Distribution of financial resources for the urban and rural regions.
2. Generate opportunities of employment for rural youth.
3. Educational made available in rural areas within a reach of their places.
4. Use of modern technology in the agricultural sector will be promoted on priority basis.
5. Made Government policies to develop rural areas.
6. Speed up the development of infrastructure in rural areas.
7. Provisions of equal budget for rural and urban sectors as per their proportion of population.
8. Eliminate the rural Poverty by boosting the rural economy subsidising the seeds and fertilizers.

9. Eliminate unemployment and bankruptcy Rural Farmers by providing them social education and awareness against agro insurance schemes to avoid increasing Suicides of poor farmers.
10. Stop the migration rural to urban by providing employment near to their homes like BPO, IT industries etc.
11. Give the opportunities to the rural brains in their fields and in their region it may reduce the brain drain from rural to urban.

Above all recommendations may give relief to increasing social backwardness in the rural society.

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